

JUNE, 1931

# JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

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# REVISED TWELVE-MONTH CALENDAR

## The World Calendar

### JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

### FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

### MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

### APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

### MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

### JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

### LEAP DAY

The Second Saturday June 30th

### JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

### AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

### SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

### OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

### NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

### DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

### YEAR DAY

The Second Saturday December 30th

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

The twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are week-days. Each month has 26 week days.

The odd 365th day of the year is interpolated between December and January; the 366th day of Leap Year is set between June and July. These days are known as Year Day and Leap Day and fall on the second day of the double Saturday, the last day of December and June. Year Day and Leap Day are designated as the

second Saturday, December 30th or December Y; and the second Saturday, June 30th or June L, with the year date following.

January 1st and July 1st always fall on Sunday, the first day of the week, whereby the continuity of the week is maintained.

Astronomical conditions are recognized and the quarterly divisions of the year conform to the four seasons. Religious customs are respected and upheld. Holidays are stabilized and placed on Monday wherever possible.

In The World Calendar, the revisions are few; there are no drastic reforms; and the transition into the new order is made easy by the retention of the Twelve Months.

# INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN THE WORLD CALENDAR

## Year Day

THE old New Year's day is transferred to Year Day, the 365th day that completes the year, the old December 31st. It is placed between the last week of the old and the first week of the new year. It falls on a second Saturday, December 30th or December Y. This last method of designation distinguishes the day as an international holiday, thereby avoiding confusion with the thirty-one day months which begin every quarter. Commercial activities begin Monday, January 2nd.

## Leap Day

The old February 29th, Leap Day, is removed to a place between the last day in June and the first day in July. Like Year Day it falls on a second Saturday June 30th, or June L. Thus Year Day, December Y, and Leap Day, June L, will always declare to the world their distinctive characteristics as international holidays. In leap years The World Calendar attains equal division and perfect balance —twice six-months-plus-one-day.

## Christmas

This significant religious holiday retains its date, December 25th, and falls on

a Monday. No cherished associations are lost and no trying adjustments are necessary.

## Easter

This joyful religious day is offered one of two dates. The World Calendar prefers Sunday, April 8th, as it falls nearest to the historical event. If this date is too unseasonable for countries located in northern latitudes, Sunday April 22nd might be chosen. Because of financial obligations which are frequently associated with the fifteenth of the month, Sunday April 15th, is less acceptable. A materialistic note might creep in which would be alien to the spirit of the Resurrection.

## National Holidays

The various holidays peculiar to the history and tradition of the different countries are left to their own people and governments for decision. In order to extend the week-ends which are so beneficial to the welfare and happiness of mankind it is suggested that these dates fall on Mondays, wherever possible, either immediately preceding or following the original dates.



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